Part 2-20 Pages

TO MAKE USEFUL MEN OF FIRST OFFENDERS

Proposed Government Shall Erect Reformatory Instead of Another Old-Style Penitentiary.

oners is increasing year by year. It

in the increase of prisoners, includ-

hibition act. It is said that taking

these facts into consideration, it is

more than probable that within the

to complete it. It is proposed that

constructed by prison labor, as were

the penitentiaries already existing

So it is advisable to begin the work

Report of Taft Commission.

The advisability of constructing an

ndustrial reformatory instead of an-

other penitentiary is set forth in a

report of a commission appointed by

President Taft in 1909 to investigate

sion strongly urged the need of re-

formatories for first offenders, and

as not yet sunk to the level of the

criminal classes, to preserve his self-

at the end of his term feeling that he

After visiting various military

contonments, Mr. Votaw decided that

first place, it is located close to the

center of the population of the coun-

Selection of Prisoners.

who had been convicted of treason,

murder, rape or arson, and none who

had been sentenced to life imprison-

ment. It is proposed to give the Attor-

ney General considerable discretion in

the matter of sending men to the re-

formatory, either after they have been

convicted and sentenced first, or when

it may be desirable to transfer a man

While at the reformatory, the bill

provides, the inmates shall be instruct-

ed in the common branches of English.

and in such trade or industry as will

enable them to support themselves

when they are set free. The bill is

careful to specify that the products of

the reformatory shall be used for the

and distinction," appointed by the

President, the Attorney General, the

superintendent of prisons and the su-

perintendent of the reformatory, is pro-

devise ways and means of re-establish-

to find them jobs by which they can

make an honest living. This last work

the House judiciary committee. It is

expected that, after the House recon-

venes, Mr. Foster will press for consid-

eration of the measure, and that hear-

or vice versa.

The men sent to the reformatory

has not been branded as a felon."

lumbia. In that report the commis- erate.

said "the object is to lead the inmate | methods developed for taking the

of the reformatory to regard himself TNT-trinitroluene-and using it as

the site at Camp Grant, Ill., was the the Interior Department, after storing

best adapted all around for the pro- all it thought might be needed for

posed industrial reformatory. In the future military requirements. The

respect so as to enable him to go out neering and stumping on farms.

penal matters in the District of Co

the industrial reformatory shall be

a young man offends against the first place, the size of the poputhe law, is convicted, and is sent lation is growing, and it is reasonto a penitentiary, need he be- able to suppose that a certain percome an "habitual criminal?" centage will violate the laws. Then How far is the government justified the federal statutes have been added in going to prevent a "first timer" to. The new criminal laws passed from joining the criminal class for- during the last three or four sesever? What measures may well be sions of Congress have had their part taken to prevent this?

Congress and the administration ing the anti-narcotic act, the espion are moving in the matter. Heber age act; the auto-theft act, the in-H. Votaw, superintendent of federal come tax act and the national proprisons, has drafted a plan, and Representative Fester of Ohio has introduced a bill embodying this plan. It calls for the establishment of an next three or four years the maxi-"industrial refo.matory" 'at | Camp | mum capacity of the existing federal Grant, near Rockford, Ill., an indus- penal institutions will be reached. trial reformatory to which first of- and this after certain additions now fenders may be sent, "corrected," under way have been completed. educated in the fundamentals, and Past experience shows it takes trained in a trade or industry which considerable time to erect a federal will enable them to obtain self-sup- penitentiary, something like ten years porting employment and to become self-reliant members of society" when they are released.

Not Merely an Ideal.

The plan cannot properly be criticized as idealistic or as a soft-hearted and sentimental way of dealing with men who have violated the law. It embodies the best ideas regarding correction of prisoners which have been adopted by the most progressive states. If a first offender is imprisoned-unless it be for life-he is bound to come out of prison some day. And what he does after he leaves prison is of very great interest to the community and to the country in general. Either he will commit further crimes against society or he will be law abiding, either he will become a public charge or he will support himself.

The industrial reformatory which it is proposed Uncle Sam shall operate in an effort to place first offenders on the right path, after they have served their sentences, will be limited to young men between years of age, men who are young enough, it is believed, to influence

toward a correct standard of living Leavenworth, Kan., and McNeil Island, Wash. Into these three institutions are put young men and old, first offenders and old timers, who have violated federal laws. As a matter of fact, the population of these penitentiaries is now so large as to make it necessary to "double up" the prisonharmful by physicians, and to farm repairing and electrical work. In on it. others out to state penal institutions. The prison population is on the inviding for the federal penitentiaries ized-while the erection of the perma-The laws prorelate only to sites, building and the nent buildings were in progress. class of prisoners to be confined, with little or no regard to discipline and methods of treatment and rehabilitation, looking to the reform of the in-

The result is that, while the United States government has penitentiaries modern in every particular so far as to physical comfort of prisoners, measures for the training and reformation of the prisoners are inadequate, it is said. The object of the Foster bill, according to report by Mr. from a penitentiary to the reformatory, Votaw, is to complete and perfect the federal penal system in this respect.

"In bringing the law up to date," Mr. Votaw said in his memorandum, "no novel, fanciful or idealistic theories of reformation have been invoked, neither are any drastic or reactionary measures contemplated."

As has been said, the populations of the penitentiaries is on the increase, and another penal institution is needed by the federal government to care for violators of the federal laws. If the industrial reformatory proposed is not established, then another penitentiary must be built soon along lines similar to those already in operation. The ordinary population of the Atlanta penitentiary is 1,970. The from the reformatory-in other words, ments show that when this is done it population as of June 10, 1922, was 2,278. The ordinary capacity at the Leavenworth penitentiary is 2,210 is regarded as of especial importance. men, and the population on June 10, 1922, was 2,379. At the McNeil Island penitentiary the ordinary capacity is 203, and the prison population, June The number of United States pris- ings will be held on it.

How Co-Operation Is Effecting Savings Amounting to Millions ernment. While that station was built and equipped with a view to

cabinet are unable to agree on a definite scheme of reorganization of upon Congress in fulfilment of a campaign promise, and while Congress is awaiting recommendations from a special joint committee-occasionally here and there, pop up illustrations of how co-operation within the government workshop is actually accomplishing the efficient economy

As a concrete example the bureau f mines has effected a recovery of \$10,000,000 on explosives that were menacing war surplus and promises to make another \$10,000,000 recovery within the next year on other stores of explosives.

This very pertinently brings up the whether injection of a cabinet conferences, which would spread and permeate through the entire system of federal activities, might not be the easiest, quickest and best solution of the problem, largely brought about by each agency or bureau or commission trying to pressed every willingness to co-op- event of another war.

of all realizing that they are, one and all, working for the same boss -the welfare of the United States.

operation has accomplished, of sizable a lot of explosives left on handmany millions of dollars worth more than could be safely stored for fu quantity was taken out to sea and dumped overboard, and some of this coast. It looked as if these ex plosives that cost the government

WASHINGTON, D. C., SUNDAY MORNING,, AUGUST 13, 1922.

Legislation for the Prevention of Strikes May Add to Heavy Burdens of Congress

BY N. O. MESSENGER.

OME of the thoughtful men in Congress who have kept in close touch with the efforts of the President and his cabinet to settle the coal and railway strikes are gravely concerned over the steps which may, or can, be taken hereafter through legislative means to deal with similar crises more effectively. Profound disappointment is felt over the difficulty which is being encountered by the executive authority in bringing the clashing interests into a spirit of conciliation and compromise.

The stout resistance of both sides to the appeals of the President bodes ill, it is said, for reliance upon that method for all time to come, and points to the necessity of considering ways and means to deal with such crises more effectively.

When the members of the House, who have been on vacation, return next Tuesday they will find this exigency looming up before them as one of the big problems of the future. They will also be met with the question of a radical change proposed by the Senate in the method of laying tariff duties in certain emergencies, a plan challenged on constitutional grounds, and as stoutly defended against the challenge.

There will be little chance to discuss the new flexible tariff in the House, for when the bill comes back with Senate amendments and is to be sent into conference, debate

So at the explosives station

of the bureau of mines in Pittsburgh

a series of tests were made and

reclamation projects, Alaskan engi-

As soon as it was clear that this

peace-time use could be made of the

ferred 25,829,483 pounds of TNT to

plus TNT to the various government

upon that motion will necessarily be limited. With the soldiers' bonus issue coming along soon after the tariff, and the necessity of adopting a definite policy on the merchant marine bill presented, the Congress will have enough trouble on hand to at least . keep it awake of nights.

The question of what can be done under governmental authority, empowered by legislation, to deal with strikes in the future is sure to occupy the attention of statesmen to the minimizing of some other questions. and yet without the prospect of immediate

How the Congress can expect to close up the tariff, the bonus bill and the merchant marine bill in the life of the present session and yet take up as far-reaching a subject as governmental interposition in industrial conflicts is puzzling.

It is argued, however, in congressional and administration circles and by observers outside that if the present efforts of the President and his advisers to settle the strikes by conciliation completely fail, the country will face a tragic crisis. They say the situation looks pretty gloomy, from whatever angle it is viewed.

The republican political managers are continuing to receive cheering news from the country, as their assistants and local leaders come to town. Several were here last week and bought hopeful tidings from Maine and Massachusetts. The Maine campaign is warming up, as the election will be held September 11. The state, senatorship and congressional tickets are declared to be assured a satisfactory republican majority.

In Massachusetts, while the nominations will not be made until September 12, it is declared that there are increasing indications of republican harmony, and the most cautious leaders do not predict republican defeat in November.

Senator Pomerene's demand for restriction of expenditures in senatorial campaigns is designed to increase interest in that branch of democratic effort which is utilizing the so-called issue of "Newberryism" as a main reliance.

Reports coming to democratic campaign managers and leaders declare that the issue has great indications of potency as it is being raised by the democratic press and

"Tight money," that is to say indisposition of contributors to sign on the dotted line, is said to be annoying the collectors in both parties. Campaign expenditures are being planned by the managers on very moderate lines, it is admitted, but before long the regular contributors will have to show signs of unbending, it is said, or some of the campaign managers will be getting worried.

me and Mike and the two mules would make as we came surging up

past the courthouse square!" Mr.

A new star has been discovered by

THE New York intelligentsia are a presidential head. Senator Borah which make him fit into leadership head is a bump of caution large enough for a cane rack. Senator Borah, gently but firmly got behind a tree when the bull moose came charging his way in 1912. And he has been more nearly right in his public positions than any other American

would be a winner. And if he does not lead it, and this is the best bet, the intelligentsia should put their plan

Two republican senators who voted for Newberry have been defeated, and Senator Sutherland, who voted against Newberry, renominated. One run, two hits and no errors!

The Journal of Commerce declares Dr. Walcott on Trip of Exploration

sons has done much toward clearing up the geological formations of this interesting region, and many thou-

One of the important results sev eral years ago was the discovery of fossil bacteria in the five Cambrian rocks, probably the earliest form of life on the earth. The section to be studied this year will take in several localities north and south of the Bow valley between Banff and Lake Louise on the Canadian railroad.

tacked are connected with the growth

Cotton Inquiry Ordered

The resolution of Senator Smith freedom from the solid ivory! A great democrat, South Carolina, for an investigation by the Senate agriculture committee of charges that New York and English cotton speculators were manipulating the cotton market was reported favorably yesterday by the committee.

> day the Capper-Tincher grain futures trading bill, but reached no agree-

IT NOW IS WESTWARD-HO FOR U. S. MANUFACTURERS

Great Water-Power Development Promises Relief From Congestion and Fuel Problems of the East.

BY WILL P. KENNEDY.

ning to move westward to thin out the industrial congestion and transportation jam along the North Atlantic seawater-power resources of the Pacific coast. Conspicuous in this industrial migration appear gigantic manufacthis country from dependence upon foreign countries which has existed for years-notably the paper supply from Canada and the chemical supply from Germany.

This gigantic economic shift from the Atlantic coast to the Pacific coast, which may be said to be just beginning, is noted by the Federal Power Commission which has a forecast of the industrial future in applications and schemes for water power developnent which are being laid before it.

While two-thirds of the existing industrial power demand is in those states east of the Missississippi and -with the industrial coal burden becoming heavier and more vexing each waterpower resources of the United States are west of the 100th meridian, is shown graphically in charts prepared by O. C. Merrill, executive officer of the Federal Power Commis sion, and another chart shows that the industrial coal, except for railquoth the driver. "What a tumult road and bunker supply, is practically all consumed right in the state where it is mined-West Virginia and Pennsylvania being the only states that have a sizable surplus.

Bennett and his "substantial," honestto-godders might do well to go out "Industry of the United States must eventually go west, where it can have cheap power," Mr. Merrill states posi- have cheap timber right on the coast "and big developments show that certain industries, whose needs can most readily be met, are already establishing themselves along the Pacific coast.

Shift to Be Gradual.

This does not mean, he explains considering the formation of a that all industry is to scrap its plants | Merrill, after a careful and expert third party with Senator Borah as in the east and crowd into the west. has many qualities of heart and mind of the biggest and basic industries some industries the east has a firmly will not move at all. Notably, the laid manufacturing foundation that steel-which for fundamental eco- has the population and uses the prodnomic reasons have been established uct close by with established lines The iron and steel industry could not the world for the exportable surplus. find its raw materials in the west. Those industries that move west

must be those which find their raw vantageously near raw material sup-materials there and those which deal plies. Iron and steel, it must be nust be those which find their raw with finishing and the late processes noted, enter most largely of all raw of manufacture, rather than those materials into the processes of manuwhich work from the raw material facture. itself. As an illustration-one of the biggest automobile tire manufacturcarne has moved les, where it is pretty close to the dustry, the easily switched on electrielse. A third party in America will best cotton supply and the cheapest power in the world.

There are certain industries which the wooded west is calling loudly fornia than anywhere else in the changes. Only this is certain, that and irresistibly by name. Such is world. The domestic uses of elecwhen times get as bad as they can be, paper manufacture—because there is tricity all along the Pacific coast are the only remaining large supply. The unrivalled anywhere. The waterplants in New England and the great power development of the west is lakes section are nearing the limit growing by leaps and bounds, and is of their supply of timber. The gulf being used for interurban railway supply will last about a generation. transportation, for industrial pur-Papermaking ought to prove of large poses, for irrigation pumping and for opportunity in the west. There it domestic conveniences. Ninety per has the largest supply of raw ma- cent of the industries located in Caliterial hardby cheap water power. It fornia are electrically operated, and is at the end of the long haul for no other section of the entire world finished product when it compete with the eastern mills and There is much more intensive use of the Canadian mills for the eastern electricity along the Pacific coast trade. But it ought to be able to than anywhere else. They have the make good in that competition before cheapest power-and it is calling to long, Mr. Merrill predicts. The electro-chemical industry is be-

ing developed on a big scale in Cali-MERICAN industry is begin- fornia, and there is every prospect, according to Mr. Merrill, that it will be extremely successful. Plans are on foot for the production of alluminum from imported bauxite. The lumber and woodworking in

dustries will find their natural habitat in the far west, although some allied industries such as the manufacture of wheels and furniture dependdoubtless remain where they are because the timber of the west is practically all soft wood trees. There is now practically no weav-

ing of cotton or woolen goods done in the west. The possibilities are good for weaving factories, especially as the wool supply comes from the

The mining industry of Idaho, Montana and Arizona is looking up to the likelihood of cheap hydro-electrical power. They are going to get it before long, Mr. Merrill says, and then they are quite likely to go into the north of the Ohio and Potomac rivers production of semi-finished products, such as rods, plates and wires, ins.ead of sending the pig copper to eastern mills. That is one of the large industries awaiting the development of the Colorado river project.

Projects in the state of Washing-

ton and in Alaska have been given permits under which it is planned to work up schemes for development of power in paper production. Mr. Merrill says that the Federal Power Commission hopes that they will room succeed in working it out.

What can be done in Alaska is largely a question of transportation They have cheap water power. They and can load directly at the dock into sea-going vessels. They will have no rail shipments, and that will be a material saving. Freight rates from Alaska into the states are very high. "It looks like a very good pos sibility for a new kind of industrial development in Alaska," says Mr. study of the situation.

(2) Until recently it has had relatively cheap power. (3) It is ad-

Use Electrical Power.

cal power-there the Pacific coast challenges the world. There is more use per capita of electricity in Calicomes to has ever achieved such a percentage American industry harrassed by the mounting costs for coal.

Overdevelopment of Coal Mines Adds 80 Cents a Ton to Costs

Free competition involving "a gi- tuminous coal mines in the United to F. S. Peabody of Chicago, member of the American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers, one of the thirty organizations composing the present developed capacity of the Federated American Engineering the bituminous coal mines in the

Mr. Peabody, one of the leading bituminous coal men in the central does this overdevelopment amount competitive field, whose views are to in terms of capital and men? What embodied in a statement prepared for effect does it have on the cost of Mining and Metallurgy, the official mining coal? journal of the institute, of which Col. Arthur S. Dwight of New York is adding \$400,000,000 yearly to the nation's coal bill. Overdevelopment he figures, is costing about 80 cents on each ton of coal mined.

"Mr. Peobody's statement," said the per annum. innouncement by the institute, "that the superfluous coal mine should be eliminated by competition is a very nous coal mines. The one-third exstartling one, but helps very much to cess amounts to 200,000 men, whose clarify the situation which is so un- yearly wage figured at \$1,500 per omprehended by the general public." man would come to \$300,000,000.

During recent years, Mr. Peabody leclares, the bituminous coal investnever been in a normal state of business health. "Assuming that business in general has passed through the post-war deflation period," continued Mr. Peobody, "and from now on will continue in a fairly normal in the general prosperity? The answer is negative, which brings us di-

idle days without expense. Pumps must be kept going to prevent flooding. The ventilation system must operate steadily to guard against ac-

While President Harding and his aggrandize itself as a unit, instead the federal establishment to urge Uncle Sam-and toward the same end sought through reorganization.

than worthless. spirit of mutual work-together in of mines, the Navy Department and

Here is one definite thing that comoney value to Uncle Sam: At the end of the war the government had ture war needs. A considerable was washed up on the New Jersey many millions of dollars were worse

Dr. Monroe, consulting engineer and explosives expert of the bureau the War Department, had his atten tion called to this situation. He sugexperiments should be made to find some commercial use for this war surplus. The War Department ex-

agencies that needed explosives for try. Then the soil there is exceppublic work-principally to the bureau tionally fertile, so that a large farm of public roads, Department of Agricould be worked to advantage by the prisoners. Already there are farm Thomas H. MacDonald, chief of the buildings on the camp site which bureau of public roads, in giving concould be used, and the "school area" tracts for road building let them on of the camp, with its barracks, is in the basis of the government furnishgood condition. There is a central heating plant and several well ing the explosives. He estimates that equipped shops. These could be used in this way he sold all of the waste

from the very first, it is said, and inthe government in war days-that is, struction could be given to prisoners ers to an extent which is deemed in carpentry, molding, automobile Uncle Sam got his full money return This all worked out so successfully fact, if desired, it would be possible that after the first surplus supply was to begin operating a reformatory exhausted demands for more explosives there just as soon as it was authorcontinued and the War Department declared still further surplus stocks. In all, the War Department has turned over 34,000,000 pounds of TNT. Similar uses have been found for 12,000,000

> would be first offenders, between the pounds of pieric acid by cartridging. ages of seventeen and thirty, but none | So that practically 50,000,000 pounds of explosives, war-supply surplus, have already been put to peace-time At the same time the government has a very large amount of smokeless powder-extremely expensive stuff, costing a whole lot of the people's money-for which no use had ever been found except by the military and said something startling. A covey of naval forces. As there was no commercial use, the government had to establish some costly plants to make the smokeless powder. So interdepartmental conferences came to the conclusion that if some way of using

> smokeless powder, worth about \$10,- and the progressive covey, as Smoot just that much more that the people potpie. government. A board of advisers, to would not have to pay in taxes. Which consist of "two citizens of prominence is a material reduction in the cost of government. Experiments conducted by the bureau powder cannot be adapted as easily vided for. This board is directed to at TNT-the problem requiring much more study-yet it can be reprocessed ing in society the inmates discharged at low cost and recartridged. Experi-

will be pound for pound even better for shattering and propulsion force than TNT or picric acid. Secretary The Foster bill has been referred to Fall in the budget now being considered for the next fiscal year has recommened an appropriation of \$5,000 to continue these experiments Anyhow, a lot will be learned about explosives, which is well worth while from a government standpoint.

Here are two jobs done by the bureau of mines experiment station in Pittsburgh to salvage surplus property of the military agencies of the govstudying explosives for mine use to prevent mine accidents, yet more and more, through a helpful spirit of cooperation, it is coming to carry on all work on explosives for the government. Both the War and Navy departments have allocated funds for of this shows a good example of cooperation and of sensible, businesslike co-ordination of work in a single agency instead of having duplicate or rival experiment stations for each de-

COAST GUARD CUTTERS IN TEN-DAY MANEUVERS.

A Treasury fleet of eight coast guard cutters commanded by Commander W. V. E. Jacobs of the Vicksburg, mobilized yesterday for ten days of warlike maneuvers and target practice at Cold Spring Inlet, N. J. Some of the shins did convoy work out of Gibraltar during the war and gested to the bureau of mines that the mobilization was ordered by the Treasury Department to keep the personnel in trim for prompt transfer to L in suspicion and hate. Three ing horse-car driver on Main street. the fighting line of the Navy in the years ago France started to make as they waited on the switch for the ment. Another meeting will be held

"AS I SEE IT."

By William Allen White.

Note—In publishing this article by the brilliant editor of the Emporia Gazette, The Star does not necessarily indorse the views he expresses. But Mr. White brings to the discussion of the discussion of the discussion of the start of the discussion of the discussion of the start of the discussion of the start of the sion of current events a fer-tile mind and an entertaining style, and a discriminating pub-lic will place its own valuation upon the opinions he advances.

tariff is! It is prickly Headachey, nebulous unbut it is at best a puzzling labyrinth philosophy rescued the world. Reverrevenues from the unsuspecting with

all the agility of a pickpocket. Yet it is forever sneaking back to the tariff as if it was under some hypnotic spell. A gloomy, tragic, dull and unprofitable orgy it is-this tariff making. Still always there is the comic relief. Frank Munsey, the world's champion wrist-slapper, lisps a few gentle protests against the patent iniquity of the pending tariff bill, and impassioned senators rise and denounce him as if he really had scared republican senators, of progressive antecedents, flutter across the wings beating the air as the poor innocents squawk their hopeless protest. Nothing happens. The tariff about 50,000,000 pounds surplus Moloch demands its human sacrifices

000,000, could be found, it would mean wrings their pretty necks, become Grim old Senator Nelson rises in his place in the chamber, aghast at the greed of the unclean gods, and ries out: "We are in the hands of of mines show that while smokeless the wool Philistines. They have us hammering away at the Constitution

> Providence.' And then the democrats, seeing that the republican majority is stark mad. dumb with blind frenzy, agrees to a and the control of the prices of vote on the tariff in mid-August; too farm products by private monopolies late to explain it and just early

enough to exploit its horrors. A deadly subject is the tariff, surely and what farce its debates disclose!

An Intestinal Investment.

tle more broken. Here a riot bubbles out; there a worker is killed by his point. The point is Mr. Bennett's august fellows, and a flicker of foam flashes upon the evening paper headines. Trains are abandoned. A fuel famine threatens. Masses of organized workers threaten to join their stantial honest-to-God Americans idle fellows. Commerce hurries. The rapids are somewhere downstream. We may almost hear the roar and conducting special investigations. All surely we can feel the pull of the rushing current.

We are adrift in snakily smooth and terrible waters. And no one dares to touch the wheel.

looking at the signs of a maelstrom: they examine the chart. The best minds know where the wheel is and best minds are debating. But what this nation needs right now is not the best minds, but the best guts!

wolf pack, jumping at their car, broke a windshield. That Jersey lightning surely has the kick! Where Is Thy Philosophy? LUROPE seems to be waterlogged

Travelers returning from the in-

terior of New Jersey declare that a

and practice "surging" with "me and Mike and the two mules." has succeeded only in justifying the French fear that Germany is implac-Great Britain tried to violate the decencies by inordinate demands for contributions from Germany and now finds a bankrupt continent slowly lurching into anarchy. America sought to withdraw her moral sup-

vision the people perish. The political manifestation of fear and hate is as inexorable as the with forbidding statistics. political phase of any other state of mind. Christendom is founded upon certainties of schedule and ad valorem credit. Credit is faith and good will. surround the tariff and chase casual Remove faith and good will from the intruders away from its precincts. world and it will revert to the bar-The tariff may or may not be tax, barism from which Christianity as a that hides the booty of thieves and sion to barbarism is primarily the involves honest business in suspicion. economic stature of those who let fear No one wants a tariff whose motives and hate govern their lives. Until we are unquestioned, because it filches get back to some general acceptance ternational relations, the jungle will Whenever the republican party keep edging in upon a shattered moraldering in the grave, but its soul

port from the world and lost her

moral sense at home. And without

goes marching on! The five-cent cigar is back. All we need now is to set a Ballinger investigation going and put a Victor Murdock back into Congress to regain our lost paradise.

"Here We Raise Our Ehenever." A LONG comes James H. Bennett, a Chicago Board of Trade man,

with a message that will save the world. He has sent it out as a droning debate with their iridescent circular to various citizens of the republic as a sort of clarion call of the Amalgamated American Crawfish. The circular contains a notation from the Chicago Journal of Commerce under

a head which reads: "Agitation May Wreck U. S .- Kiwanis Told That Two Thousand Demagogues Preach Gospel Which Menaces Life of Nation."

that these 2,000 nation-busters ar by the throat and protection has run of our fathers between Chicago and mad. Perhaps it is wiser to take our the Rocky mountains. In the grain medicine and turn our faces toward belt, or among the farmers, to be exact, which is to say in that territory where there is an insistent demand for laws to stop grain gambling through the speculative market. The only trouble with the Chicago man's statement is that it is too mild. but Lord. Lord, what tragedy it holds Twenty million would be nearer the number of agitators against the present strangle-hold on agriculture! They compose about all the agricultural DAY by day the waters in which population, and they are certa fected with a feverish peeve. population, and they are certainly in-

Which is more or less beside the message. It is this: "Unless the old ine parties can rid themselves of socialistic parasites, the business interests of the country and the subshould organize a new party of conservatives, not progressives, and protect themselves."

There you are. Here is the Messiah

of the new gospel of business first! What a grand parade the plug hat brigade would make romping over the of certain formations and the seland. How the honest-to-godders who quence of marine life in rocks com-The best minds of the nation stand | want to take price-fixing out of the realm of supply and demand would many photographs of glaciers, mounrouse the world by crying: "All power to the grain gamblers' soviet!" It will that no one has a hand on it. The be a glorious moment for the American eagle when it is discovered sit ting patiently on a lot of plutocratic bald heads, trying to hatch a bird of prising is this of Mr. James E. Bennett of the Chicago Board of Trade. All the double A-1 patriots bursting indignantly out of Dun's and Bradstreet's, a glittering cascade of altrusm, would stir the voters to ribald tears. "Why don't you strike?" said the indignant passenger to the sweat-Germany helpless against France and other car to jingle past. "Strike, hell,"

a woman astronomer. Now let the old dog star chase the new cat star. Hope Springs Eternal.

senator. He has brains and courage -traits that rarely go together. If he should lead a third party it

in storage and think of something come when the times are ripe, but passes a tariff bill it gets a drubbing. Christendom! The Wilson ideal lies times now are only rotton. But two years from now may see great they will get a lot worse; then the third party may find itself the first party, and the first shall be last. We have Scripture for that. In the meantime, whenever a bull mooser hears talk on a third party he whistles softly and sadly and remembers that it was the last straw votes that broke the camel's back.

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AFTER FOSSILS in Rockies.

Dr. Charles D. Walcott, secretary engaged in his geological explorations in the Canadian Rocky mountains Dr. Walcott's work in previous sea-

sands of fossil specimens have been brought back to add to the completeness of the exhibition and study series of the United States National Museum.

The particular problems to be atposing them. It is expected that tains and forests will be obtained.

The committee also considered to

gantic struggle for existence" among States is greatly overdeveloped. the country's 10,000 coal mines in This condition existed before the war. which "the fittest will survive," will It was intensified during the war pesolve the problem of too much coal riod, chiefly through the efforts of of the Smithsonian Institution, is now and benefit the consumer, according the fuel administration, which lent every encouragement to the opening of new mines. "It is safe to say, however, that

United States is fully one-third greater than any possible demand. What

"First, the capital investment in active operations, including developpresident and Herbert Hoover a past ments and improvements and a reapresident, asserts that overdevelop- sonable coal acreage allocated to nent of the bituminous coal mines is each mine, can be safely figured at two billions of dollars. The one-third overdevelopment, therefore, amounts to nearly \$700,000,000, on which the interest at 6 per cent is \$40,000,000

"Second, there are approximately

700,000 men employed in the bitumi-

"Third, under present conditions of overdevelopment the mines must avment in the United States has almost erage at least 100 idle days per year. A coal mine cannot shut down on

on will continue in a fairly normal manner, what of the coal industry? Will the mines be able to operate with reasonable regularity and share in the general prosperity? The answer is negative, which brings us directly to the subject of 'too much coal.'

"The producing capacity of the bi-